## KANSAS.

THE TERRITORIAL ELECTION.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Aug. 1, 1857. I bave already given the readers of THE TRIBUNE an elaborate explanation of the apportionment made for the October election. I recur to the subject again because this is an all-important matter, involving the future peace and security of the

Territory, if not of the whole country. Let it be fully understood. The determination of the Free State men that they would seize the territorial legislative powers

in October, has forewarned and forearmed the Ruftian party. The most active preparations are being made in Missouri to-day to carry that election. The subject of interfering with any territorial election at any time, or under any circumstances. is a very grave one, and has been most seriously weighed by the Free-State men. Those leaders who have the largest share of the people's confidence wished to avoid public action on this matter. They desired a thorough and quiet erganization so as to carry the election, but that no forewarning trumpet should be blown announcing such determination. It would have been easy to have carried the June election in that way, for the Border Ruffians, seeing that the Free-State men were not going to vote, saved themselves the trouble and expense of an invasion from Mi-souri—that is, all save a few nearest the line. But the publicity given to this determination has been a hard neces-sity, wrung reluctantly from the Free-State leaders. Some few sound Free-State men and some not so sound have sedulously labored to demonstrate that the leaders who clung to the Topeka Constitution did not intend going into the October election in any case. This, of course, was false. There was an carnest determination to seize all power that could be useful. Walker has instigated many weak men, who are proud of being admitted to the confidence of a Governor, to sow discord where they could on this ground. The only men whom the ernor or the Pro-Slavery party fears are the Topeka Constitution men. All their efforts and intrigues are directed against them, and what force and misrepresentation cannot do treachery plish. A torrent of abuse has as labers to accomplish. A torrent of abuse has as sailed the band who have remained true to the stand ard of Freedom. They have been accused of being fanatics, seeking war, denounced as the Do-Nothings, &c. It has been meanly thrown in their teeth that they clung to the State organization because they held office under it; when the fact was that twothirds of the prominent men most devoted to it had no office under the Topeka Constitution. Some few of those who had office have been tampered with, and have afforded no aid to their compeers in the struggle. But this a common argument, and potent with the suspicious, vulgar mind, which rarely stops to investigate anything. But the worst part of the storm raged outside of Kansas. Such papers as The National Era and N. Y. Times turned their testing on the deveted men who had to stand in batteries on the devoted men who had to stand in the breach before the whole Federal power, with its corruption; the Border-Ruffians, with Missouri at their back; and the weak and gullible men of their were back; and the weak and guilible men of their own party. Their motives and their judgment were impugned. The best policy they could adopt was liable to misconstruction. Fearing they were not to be sustained in a course which their judgment and experience told them was all important, and smarting under all these stings one or two faitered and immediately fell in the esti-mation of the people of Kansas. They were be-tween two fires. Let ue irresolute, fearful man, tween two fires. Let ne irresolute, fearful man, who will bend before a storm, aspire to be a leader in the Free-State party in Kansas. No situation is more precarious. A single error in judgment is fatal more precarious. A single error in judgment is fatal to a man's popularity. The people are in a strait where they cannot afford to have false prophets. A single slip and the people sweep the man aside for another. The disaffection thus created in the Free-State ranks was not very great, so far as numbers are concerned; but then, what it lacked in numbers it made up in noise. The snake was a small stubbed one; but then it was all sting. The disaffected were a few men who had nothing to do but to spread disaffection. They had either contracted antipathy to some prominent man before the people, or were some prominent man before the people, or were spirants never yet receiving the public confidence, who hoped to take a position more pulatable to their vanity by some change. Seizing on the desire of the Free-State leaders to keep quiet about the October election, they thought they had got something out of which capital could be made, and they came out for what they assumed to be "a new policy," and one of "their own," viz: to go into the October election. Possessing neither the judgment nor the prudence Possessing neither the judgment nor the prudence for an enterprise so difficult and precarious, they made up for their lack of any plan by empty noise the question was presented before the last Conven-tion. The cool and sagacious leaders who had the popular confidence had already determined; in fact, determined last March, that the October election should be carried if at all possible; that even ser ous obstacles must be overcome to do so. Their choice was to have left the action of the Convention choice was to have left the action of the Convention silent on this subject; to have taken steps for the thorough organization of each precinct, and while not a word would ever have been uttered publicly about the Free-State men going into the October election, or, at least not a word about the mode, that careful preparation should be made. But the matter was thrust upon the Convention and could not be evaded. A few aspiring, thoughtless men, who were carrying out the wishes of men not half so good as themselves, determined to make a stand on this point. They could have been defeated. Those who are truly the apostles of the people could have brought it to an issue, and defeated them and the measure by two to one; but as they calmly investigated all the aspects of the case, they saw it might create a achiem, while roting down such a proposition would have a bad effect on the ulterior policy. It was in this situation of affairs that they consented to give publicity to their policy and to commit themselves in party convention to a public declaration for such a course. The crowing of a few that a compromise had been effected—that the maintenance of the Topeka Constitution to the last, and voting at the October election that the power of the Territorial Legislature might be obtained for its destruction were the two planks in the platform, was simply ri-diculous. At that these resiless, thoughtless Free-State men outside of Kansas and in it have gained is that they have turned their cards to the inspec-

tion of a gambler before commencing the game with him. But the step has been taken, and the future leoms But the step has been taken, and the future Isoms up in fearful significance. The apportionment just made ties the Free-State Samson with cords after he has been shorn of his locks. Never was battle-field more skillfully planned than the apportionment of the October election. These men profit by their own experience. Instead of foolishly diafran chising one half of the Territory. They have given that half THREE out of THIRTY-NINE Representatives. This was cunning. Had they got no representation, they might have elected a number equal to their population, and sent them up to fight for their seats—to obtain them, or protest; but they have got a share of representation. Again, no steps will be taken to have polls opened except where there is a a share of representation. Again, no steps will be taken to have polls opened except where there is a mest of Pro-Slavery men. The great southern and central part of the Territory will not have a voting precinct in a hundred miles. The bogus County Courts are the power which can define what shall be precincts, where voting shall be done, and who shall be judges of election. There are some fifteen counties, full of Free-State men, where there are no county officers. These officials have already decided in advance that nothing shall be legal save what is county officers. These officials have already decided in advance that nothing shall be legal save what is done under their official noses. Gov. Walker has decided in advance that all these bogus regulations shall be enforced to the letter, and has admitted that the troops now here are here for that purpose. He says that he has evidence that it is designed to go into the election "in an irregular way," and he is determined to prevent anything of the kind. He has even intimated that he will arrest those who are laboring to complete precinct organizations for oring to complete precinct organizations for tection of the polls. The facts are now laid bere. The Governor decrees that if the Free-State
men go into the election at all, they must go into it
ander circumstances overwhelmingly disadvansegous. The mask is torn off, and the talk about

minutes he was danging in the ball in the card, three or four yards remained
of that end of the rope, which were twiched by persons in the crowd, to make sure that life should be

a "fair election" is a transparent humbug. It will require no ordinary share of sagacity in the Free-State men to meet the crisis before them. Let those who have labored to befog them, calmiy look at these difficulties, and then, if they have a spark of regard for freedom and justice, let them forbear, or go over to the enemy bodily.

Nothing new has yet transpired in regard to the military. No arrests have been made. The military movement is getting to be understood as an introduction of dragoon government to which it is decreed we must submit for the future. It is cer-

decreed we must submit for the future. It is cer-

decreed we must submit for the future. It is certain that great effects are being made in Missouri to carry the October election by invasion.

We have had fine rains. The Kaw River is rising. Corn will be a crop yet. The land sales at Osawkee progress without any change or incident worthy of nete. Free-State speakers have been stumping for the election of Monday, but owing to the threatening military demonstrations many timid men will not go the polls.

LYNCH LAW IN LEAVENWORTH.
espendence of The N. Y Tribune.
LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., Aug. 1, 1857. I have just returned from one of those sights which sicken a man of this frontier life. The Mayor's office is in the second story of a little wooden building on Second street. It is reached by a flight of rough wooden steps running up the eutside. The crowd is still pressing round the basement, through which I jammed my passage to the stairway. On the floor of the little office, stretched on a rough board, lay a half-naked human bedy, its hair dabbling in the pool of blood collected in the hollow of two planks, and the breast, sides and shoulder studded with wounds, and smeared with gore. The pantaloons were wringing wet with river water, and torn so that both the bruised and bloody knees protruded. The shirt, entirely reddened, lay, dripping, by the neck. The hands were folded smoothly over the breast.

Last night, between 8 and 9 o'clock, some boys swimming in the river, near a spring a hundred yards above the Planters' House, saw a man lying on the bank. When they reached him, he was able only to murmur some indistinct sentences, before he rolled over and died. He had been stabbed, robbed and thrown into the river, from which he had just crawled when the boys found him. to About the same time, a man appeared at the door of a drinking saloon on Cherokee street, and beckoned to one of the persons inside to come out.

Then he told him that he had gone to walk along the river with a friend, half an hour before, when suddenly both had been seized, and a scuffle ensued, from which he had escaped, leaving his companion in the hands of the robbers. He was asked if he had told this story to any one on his way half through the city to Cherokee street, and the reply that he had not caused him immediately to be taken into custody. Search was then made, and the body found on the bank, where it had been discovered by

the boys.

During the evening two other arrests were made of persons who had been seen within the week in company with the murdered man. An excited crowd gathered around the calaboose, and before midnight had made two attempts to force the door and execute Lynch law, from which they were deterred by speeches of the Coroner. By mingled threats and persuasion a confession was extorted, early this morning, from one of the two last arrested, which implicated all three in the crime. He told where the knife could be found with which the stabs had been inflicted, and intimated where the dead man's money was concealed. Later in the morning be confessed to still another murder, in which he also implicated his fellow-prisoners, stating that it took place some weeks ago, and that they buried the body in the sandy bank of the river, above the city. A Committee have been engaged for some hours in searching for this second body, but it has not yet been found.

During the forenoon still another arrest has been made of a grocer belonging in this city, who started this morning to drive a wagon to Osawkee. On his person were found the \$108 which, according to the confession, was the inducement of the gang to commit the crime. Life is, indeed, the only commodity

in this region which is cheap.

As I look from the window by the table on which As I look from the window by the table on which I am writing, I see a dray drawn up before the Mayor's Office, and an unpainted pine coffia brought heavily down the wooden steps and deposited on it. A bell is telling, as it drives away. It is prudent in the police to bury it as soon as possible, for the sight of it was continually maddening the crowd, which is already so excited that every one is still apprehensive of a resort to Lynch law.

The name of the murdered man was Stevens. He wided at Kapes City and emigrated to the Terri-

The name of the indirected man was sevens. He resided at Kansas City, and emigrated to the Territory from Kentucky. His murderers are said to have belonged to that regiment of villains who were piloted to Kansas by Capt. Buford, under the prepiloted to Kansas by Capt. tence of counteracting emigration from the North. They are also counterfeiters, and on the person and prenises of the grocer were found a large quantity of false coin and bills with which they had supplied

Exching .- The above I wrote during the forencon. For an hour after dinner I heard in my room the murmurs of the crowd assembled between the Mayor's office and the Leavenworth Hotel opposite, where one of the prisoners was confined. I went out into the street at the moment when Judge Lecompte was mounting the rough and unsteady steps of the tavern to address the people, of whom there were at least seven hundred within reach of his coice. Cries of "Hang them!" "Lynch them!" "God d-n them!" "Calaboose, to the calaboose! were continually rising from their midst. A more unfortunate selection of a speaker to appease this feeling than Judge Lecompte could hardly have been made. Almost at the outset of his remarks he alluded to the fact that no conviction for murder had ever been obtained in the Territory, notwith-standing human life was taken daily. This allusion was most unlucky, for a stentorian voice immediately shouted, "It is your own fault," and another, "How was it about Fugit?" and a chorus of ferocious cries arose, which were repeated at intervals for a quarter of an hour, their burden being that this time, at all events, the murderers that this time, at all events, the nurderers should not escape. The Judge attempted even to excuse the fact, by stating that there was political feeling interfused in almost every murder heretofore committed; but the excuse did not seem satisfactory to the people, whose shouts were reiterated more and more loudly. He was, however, listened to with more respect than I considered possible, potil a proper of the considered possible, to with more respect than I considered possible, until a rumor spread that he was only speaking against time, to enable troops to be sent for from the fort. It was in vain that he tried to quell the excitement which this rumor added to their feelings. He bent over the steps, whose railing crashed at that mement beneath the weight of the people climbing on it, and contradicted the statement; but with one universal shout of "calaboose!" the crowd, swellen by this time to more than a thousand, swept down the street and across some open place where two of the prisoners were

It is a solid stone building about twenty-five feet long and eighteen feet wide. On each side are three very narrow apertures to admit light and air, none of them more than six inches in diameter, and all barred with iron. Attention was, therefore, directed to the door, against which a joist was soon sweng, taken from a house being framed near by.

The lock soon gave way, and the exit of the two murderers was bailed by the crowd with most dis-

cordant shouts.

A rush was immediately made to the foet of Second street, where a slimy creek flows into the Missouri River. The bridge across this creek was instantly covered, as also the bank, on which a large elm tree spread its limbs toward the water. Over one of these a rope was thrown by a man who had climbed rapidly up among the branches. It was speedily woven around the neck of one of the criminals, a man of 28 or 30, with dark hair, eyes, and clothing. A stream of blood was trickling down his cheek from a wound inflicted by knocking him against the iron door of the calaboose, and his coat was half form from his back. Within two minutes he was dangling in the air. After tying the

In the mean while, another rope had been pro vided, and a noose tied around the neck of the second criminal, who stood high up on the bank, surond criminal, who stood high up on the bank, surrounded in part by citizens who were opposed to the
proceedings, and who entreated the crowd to listen
to his confession. They were elamorous to hanghim instantly, but were at last persuaded to hear
what he had to confess. Slipping his hand under
the neose so as to give himself breath, he said
briefly, that although in the face of death, he was
innecent of the murder, that he was indeed present
when the fatal blows were given, but was frightened
and ran away. At this instant the rope was cut a and ran away. At this instant the rope was cut a foot or two from his neck, and the persons by whom he was encircled began to hurry him back to the

calaboose.

The crowd raised a shout, and followed instantly, but those who were prominent as lynchers, were not able to seize him before the iron door was again closed upon him and surrounded by citizens led by the Mayor, Mr. Henry J. Adams. His wife posted berself outside the door, with clasped hands, and cries, and tears. At last she was allowed to enter and join him. The crowd was then addressed again by Judge Lecompte, and by the U. S. Marshal, who pledged his bonor for the safe keeping of the prisoners at the fort, in case he should be spared, and also by other citizens. During the speaking, a rush was made at the door with the joist, but the attempt was frustrated, and the Mayor and his assistants mounted on the beam. This state of affairs lasted for nearly two hours, the crowd alternately listening to reason, and then being again savage for the prisoner's life. At hat, about seven o'clock, a concerted rush dispersed the posse at the door and on the beam. The calaboose was entered, and the prisoner hurried a second time toward the bank, where he met the fate from which he excaped bank, where he met the fate from which he escaped so narrowly before. He was hung twice, the crowd not being satisfied that life was extinct when he was first let down. His wife stood above, on the bank, and witnessed the proceeding. As the body bank, and witnessed the proceeding. As the only was being borne away, a great river steamer plowed up the stream, within fifty yards of the tree Its passergers were crowded on the guards, and gazed with astonishment as the boat steamed by.

The general feeling throughout the city is that o satisfaction, and the remark is frequent that if any one is to blame for the application of Lynch law, is the United States officials themselves; that if they cannot punish murderers, the people must inflict such punishment in self-defense. This feeling is not only general, but also sincere, and I do not antici-

pate any revulsion.

The name of the criminal hanged first was John The name of the criminal hanged first was John C. Quarles. It is understood that the one who made the first confession has been taken to the fort. The body of the second person confessed to have been murdered has not yet been found.

The famous or infamous Col. Titus, of Nicaraguan fame, has returned to bless the Territory with his

presence, and to sustain "law and order.

GOV. WALKER AND HIS COUP D'ETAT-

GOV. WALKER AND HIS COUP D'ETAT—RAILROAD PROJECTS.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribbine.

QUINDARO, K. T., July 27, 1857.

Matters may be said to remain in statu quo ante bellum, but a feeling of anxiety pervades some of our people as to what the "Pacticator" may do next. Profound astonishment and disgust at his raid upon Lawrence has been succeded by profounder astonishment at his continued delay in the neighborhood of the rebellious city. A faint rumor reached here yesterday that all this parade and proclaiming was to be taken as a big clap of thunder preceding the lightning—a reversal of the ordinary process which has been left for the invertive genius of the Hon. Robert J. Walker. What sort of lightning may be in store for us, is probably best known to the great man himself. Capt. Cook and "Warto-the-knife" Stanton have berated in no measured terms the folly of his have berated in no measured terms the folly of his

proceedings.

On the other hand, it is stated with considerable plausibility, that Gov. W. would give all the boots in his company to get out of the scrape, and that he is, for the present, drowning reflection in R. G. whisky. I have reliable information that Walker, in conversation with a prominent Free-State man, begged him to afford him some means of backing out gracefully. He got no satisfaction. From this I infer that there is no truth in the rumor of the proposed coup d'état—that no convulsion of the hemisphere is likely to take place with Robert J. Walker for convulser. Altogether I regard this business as something superior to a farce—rather a mournful melodrama in our history. The President of the Republic sends us a Governor with a reputation, if not exactly subhme and splendid and all that, at least respectable. He sets the machinery of the Government at work to reverse the opinions of a whole Territory on a subject which has occupied them enclusively for the space of three years; then, vexed at not finding his advice followed, he faining has a bullying, blood-presaging proclamation, and marches a tegia.ent of bayotets against the point where the rebellion against his politics seems most determinad; and fit ally discovering that the has put both of his feet finto it, hke a driveling blunderer betakes himself to dribk.

RALLEGAR CONNECTIONS WITH THE EAST. proceedings.

On the other hand, it is stated with considerable

The events of the past two weeks have already had their unfortunate effect on the material prosperity of the Territory, in arresting emigration and intimidating capital. I think this is needless. We are not going to have another war. Gov. Walker will not attempt to wellest the hours taxes, and our neighbors across the collect the hogus taxes, and our neighbors across the border are too busy with their private concerns to mo-lest us. Platte and Clinton Counties are working border are too busy with their private concerns to molest us. Platte and Clinton Counties are working
stremously for a railroad connection with the East,
which they expect us to assist them in completing.
Kansas City, a private gehenna of Border Ruffianism,
has lately sent an agent to cajele Eastern capitalists in
behalf of the Kansas City and Keokuk Railroad and
other chimerical enterprises, which cannot even be
started by home capital. Before your business men
and friends at the East take all the stock in these
movements for Missouri aggrandizement, let me bring
to their notice a projected enterprise for connecting the
valley of the Kansas River with Chicago direct.
I refer to the Parkville, Grand River and Barlington Railroad, of which Col. George S. Park, of
The Parkville Luminary notoriety, is President,
and Gov. Robinson a prominent Director. This
road has already been surveyed from a point opposite Quindaro, to its connection with the Hannibal
and St. Joseph Railroad. This is by far the least expensive of the projected routs which will one day
bring the trade and travel of our future State through
the streets of your city. The route beyond the conrection with the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad is pensive of the projected rottes which will one object the streets of your city. The rotte beyond the connection with the Hamibal and St. Joseph Railroad is not yet located. The charter allows it to cross the horthern boundary of Missouri at any point the corporators may choose. It was first proposed to strike the Mississippi at Burlington, lowa, but influences have been brought to bear upon the Company which may direct it to Davenport or some other point even farther north. Will the business men of your city assist this enterprise with their means and influence? Once completed, it brings not only the trade of Kansas to their doors, but the large and increasing business of New-Mexico will flow directly and surely to Lake Michigan. Our connection with the Haunibal and St. Joseph Railroad of Missouri can reach the Territory, and even when that work is through St. Louis will have no essential advantage in point of distance.

## FROM NEBRASKA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. OMAHA CITY, N. T., July 28, 1857.

The weather for the last few weeks has been exremely warm. On the 15th, in the shade, thermometers indicated 106 to 110 degrees. This is the highest point the mercury has reached at this place, this year; but notwithstanding the warm days, the nights are always cool and pleasant, generally so much so that thick bed-clothing is indespensable, and with such cool nights, how refreshing is the sleep that knows ne waking till the break o' day.

We have but few rainy days, and I do not recoilect

f there having been more than one or two this year. lest of the rain falls in the night, and is often a com-

Most of the rain falls in the night, and is often a hom-panied with a generous display of nature's fire-works. The dews are so conious that the grass that lies in the swath more than one night after cutting, is as much bleached and spoiled, as though it had remained out in several of your eastern rain storms. Settlers are proving up very fast. There is a crowd at the Land Office at this place, which is the only one now open in the Territory, from the opening of the office in the morning till it closes for the day; and many have their names registered several days in ad-vance of proving up before they can be attended to. The office was opened on the first of February, and the following is the amount of land precupted up to

THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	amount of land	breembred up t
17th of July:	Cash Entries.	Warrant Entries
February		5,210
March	6,919 11	10,240
April	7,404 59	27,160
May	5,863 64	33,440
June	9.700 40	44,360
July let to 17tb		48,800

Se,108 13 169,240
Total amount entered with cash and land warrants, 207,348 A large proportion of the settlers that have arrived

the bottome are from three to four miles wise, grad-ually sleping from the bluffs to the river. On the south, the river generally runs along precipitous bluffs. The Platte is wide and shallow, with a rapid current, and as the bottom is quicksand, it will not very likely be made navigable. There are many isl-ands in the river, which are heavily timbered, mostly with cottenweed.

very likely be made navigable. There are many islands in the river, which are heavily timbered, mostly with cottonwood.

A party of Mormons have made a settlement at the ford on Loup Fork, some birty miles from the Platte. They now number about 500. Most of them are from Esgland and Wales. Sixty miles further west, on the Platte, near Wood River, a German settlement has been commenced, now containing 100 inhabitants. This is the last settlement on the Platte, but town sites have been selected as far west as Fort Kearney, 188 miles from the Missouri.

I learn from a gentleman that crossed the plains, five years ago, that the country is generally good to Pawnes Springs, a distance of 200 miles: that from there to Ff. Laramie. 300 miles, there was not even a bush on the north side of the Platte. The soil was light and sandy.

Grandmother has returned to her children. After the Governorship of Nebraska has been tendered to several gentlemen, who declined it, Gov. Lard was compelled to return and continue to act as Governor. Our election occurs next Monday. The contest for the election of Delegate is decidedly spirited. The candidates have been numerous, but at the present time there are only five in the field. They are: B. B. Chapman, late delegate; Chief Justice Fergason, Attorne-General Estabrook, Adjutant General Thayer and Marshall Rankin. They have all been fed at the public crib till they have a reen reliah of the fodder dealt out at Washington.

As yet Wheat and Oats are not raised extensively here. I have seen a few fields of Wheat that look fine and are ready for harvesting. Corn and Potatoes generally are looking midding well, but owing to the cold and late Spring Corn did not get a good start. Some was replanted, which makes it quite uneven. Since warm weather commenced we have had frequent showers, and everything has been favorable to the growth of all kinds of produce.

Your, truly, NONOTUCK.

## MARINE AFFAIRS.

FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Ariel, Capt. Ludlow, sailed on Saturday, at noon, for Southampton and Bremen, with 74 passengers and \$500,000 in specie.

74 passengers and \$500,000 in specie.

THE GLOUCESTER FISHERIES.

Some six or eight sail have arrived home recently from the Bay, with fares from two to three hundred barrels each. A great fleet may be expected home in a week or two from the British waters. Some vossels will make their three trips this season. Some days in the Fall of the year, when the winds are favorable, it is a beautiful sight to see these vessels arriving under fall sail, with a great display of bunting, and entering the harbor of Gloucester, one after another, during the entire day, with full cargoes, from the Bay of St. Lawrence. From 25 to 40 sail have arrived in one day. We see nothing to prevent the port of Gloucester from gradually centering the fisheries of Massachusetts within its limits. Its facilities and conveniences are so much superior to any other port, that the business is being gradually given up at many minor fishing places. From all ports in the State of Maine, vessels come to Gloucester to fit and pack, their owners finding that they cannot carry on the business at the places where they reside, nor dispose of their cargoes, nor procure their supplies, without great difficulties. At Gloucester the cash can be obtained for their fish as soon as landed, and all outfits obtained. [Traveller. anded, and all outfits obtained. [Traveller. sailing of the Madeira fet for Liverpool.

landed, and all outfits obtained. [Traveller.

SALLING OF THE MADEIRA PET FOR LIVERPOOL.

From The Chicago Free Press of Juy. 5.

Yesterday forenoon it was announced in the Board of Trade-rooms, that the British schooner Madeira Pet, Capt. Crang, had cleared for Liverpool from this port, and would sail in the afternoon. Accordingly about 4 o'clock the Pet, which lay at the foot of Clark street, was surrounded by several hundreds, who had assembled, eager to see the first English versel sail from our wharves direct for Liverpool. The little schooner was all trimmed "ready for sea." On the topmart floated in majesty the stars and stripes of our glorious Union, and at the stern streamed the British union jack. These and the signal flags of the vessel all floating gaily in the breeze, imparted a vivacity and liveliness to the scene extremely pleasing. Exactly at 4½ o'clock the tow boat Kossuth came alongside—the Light Guard Band struck up "God Save the Queen," and the Madeira Pet floated down the river, with upward of 100 merchants, members of the Board of Trade, members of the City Council and others on board, who had rezolved to accompany her out of Chicago Harbor on the broad bosom of Lake Michigam. As she started out the British brig North-umbeiland, which lay moored on the opposite side of the river, saluted her by hoisting the British ensign, and the immense throng of people that had assembled on the wharf and on the Clark street bridge, gave nine hearty cheers for the success of the Madeira Pet.

On sailing down the river she was saluted by the crews of every vessel, and wherever there was standing from on our wharves, on the lops of the warehouses, and on the bridges, were clusters of our citizens cheering and hurrahing in honor of the event. Meanwhile the band alternately played "Hail Columbia," "God Save the Queen," and "Yankee Doodie."

The cargo of the Madeira Pet consiste of about 4,000 cured hides, with which cargo she draws much water as the canals between this port and Montreal will allow. On her pa

ssts. I. H. Burch & Co., who have made advances

on the cargo.

FOG BELL.

The Legislature, at its last session, appropriated the sum of £500 for the erection of a Fog Bell at the en trance of our harbor, and during the past week it has been got into operation. The bell and machinery were manufactured by the American Fog Bell Company, which Company has been liberally aided by the United States Government in improving and perfecting the principle of this signal, first invented by a New-Brunswick gentleman from whom they purchased the patent. This Company have erected on the coast of the United States 12 or 14 of these bells, and they have been found to work satisfactorily as fog-signals both for steamers and sailing vessels.

The bell in question is placed on the western point of the entrance to our harbor, near the light-bouse, and strikes seven times in each minute. The distance which it can be heard, we believe, has not yet been tested, but we have been informed that bells of this description can be heard from one to five miles, according to the state of the atmosphere and direction of the wind. We believe the total cost of the bell, machinery and expense of putting up will be about £650. It requires winding up every six hours. Some idea of FOG BELL.

the wind. We believe the total cost of the bell, machinery and expense of patting up will be about £650. It requires winding up every six hours. Some idea of the machinery may be formed when we say that the ranning weight is four thousand pounds. We trust its working may prove satisfactory and aid the mariner in making his destined port.

We presume the Board of Works will immediately give due notice of this improvement. We believe £500 for a similar bell for Canso was granted at the same time. We hope some of our enterprising merchants in this place will be induced to undertake the manufacture of this bell and machinery, as we have no doubt it can be as well dore here as elsewhere.

o doubt it can be as well dore here as elsewhere.
[Yarmouth (N. S.) Herald.

NEW TELEGRAPH LINE TO ALBANT .- The new line of Printing Telegraph which has been for some time in the course of construction along the route of the Harlem Railroad, between this City and Chatham Four Corners, is now nearly completed. It will probe bly be opened for business in the course of another fortnight. It appears to be built in a very superior manner; there are 40 posts to the mile, being at least one-third more than the usual number; a new and improved insulator as well as galvanized wire have been used in the construction of the line, so that little trouble need be anticipated as regards working the ine even during the most unfavorable state of weather.

According to the terms of the contract with the parties who have built the line, the Harlem Railroad Company is entitled to the establishment of ten new offices, west of Chatham Four Corners, where it will contect with the Boston and Troy line. Including the present effice of the Morse line at Williamsbridge; which will be available, those at Chatham Four Corners, East Albany, and the proposed new stations, the following places will be brought into telegraphic communication with the principal depot and offices of the President and Superintendent at the corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-sixth street, as well as the tele-

P1-	Distant.	The state of the s	Dista
Williamsbridge	14 miles	Dover Plains	30 ml
White Plains	26 miles	Millerton	56 mi
Newcastle	40 miles	Hillsdale	112 m
Creatern Fulls	51 miles	Chatham Four Corners	130 cm
Pawlings	67 miles	East Albany	58 mi

POSTAGE TO PORTS ON THE WEST COAST OF AP-POSTAGE TO FORTS ON THE WEST COAST OF AP-RICA, VIA ENGLAND.—We are requested to state that the British mail packet on the West Coast of Africa proceeds as far as Fernando Po, calling at Madeira, Teneriffu, Goree, Bathurst, Sierra Leone, Monrovia, Cape Coast Castle, Acers, Whydah, Badagry, Lagos, Bonny, Old Calabar and Cameroon: and the rates of postage chargeable in the United States upon letters

addressed to be forwarded via England to the several ports here mentioned are 61 cents per half ounce to Madeirs and Teneriffe, and 45 cents per half ounce to Merchade Po, Gorce, Bathurst, Sierra Leone, Moorovin, Cape Coust Castle, Acors, Whydsh, Belsagy Lagos, Bonoy, Old Calabar and Cameroon. These rates should be prepaid in all cases, and are in full the United States and British charge to port of destination, but do not include any foreign local postage which may be levied at any of these places.

[National Intelligencer, Aug 5.7]

THE BOGUS BABY-LEGAL POINTS BY MR. STAFFORD.

Late on Friday evening Wm. R. Stafford, counsel for Mrs. Cunningham, submitted the following points for the consideration of Justice Davison, who will render his decision at 3 o'clock on this afternoon:

der his decision at 3 0 elock on this arteracon:

FOINTS ON MOTION TO BAIL.

The People agt Emma A. Burdell.

I.—The presumptions of law are slways in favor of
the innocence of the party accused, and without an extended argument upon the precise charge here made, we submit it is not
proved as matter of law.

First: Either that the accused has fraudelently produced an
infant, within the meaning of the statute. (2 Revised Statutes,
81. sec. 51.

infant, within the same statement so to do. (2 R. S. 831, sec. 5. Second: Or made an attempt so to do. (2 R. S. 831, sec. 5.

Second: Or make an attempt so to do. (2 M. S., 38), sec. 3, and visited 2.

II. It is the duty of the magistrate to admit to ball (unless provided by statute) in all cases, unless some very strong ressons exist to the contrary.

To refuse it in a ballable case is an offense of itself at common law. (4 Blackstone, 297.)

The Justice acts judiciously and not ministerially only. His discretion is awayed by legal considerations and not by private conclusions, and bail should be taken even after conviction of a high grade, provided the appearance of the prise are be randered sure, and legal doubt wrist at to guilt. (The people vs. Jonason, 24 Barbony, 450.)

higg grade, protection of the case the same powers, and legal doubt wrist as to guilt. (The people vs. Johnson, 23 Barbont, 450.)

The Justice has at the present stage of the case the same powers (2, R. S. 926) which the Court of Oyer and Termius (2, R. S. 933, 321) and the Court of Sessions (2, R. S. 933, 331) would have to ball the prisoner if before them.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer has power in any case before indictment, and the sessions in all cases there triable. The effense charsed not being a capital one, it is submitted the right to ball will not be denied upon the preliminary proofs.

III. The circumstances of the case, as shown by the preliminary affiderits, obviously indicate that no object can exist for any attempt to escape from trial on the part of the prisoner. Her situation and her interests combine to the contrary.

She should, therefore, be admitted to ball in a just and reasonable but not excessive amount. (Revised Stat., 49 and 393).

WM. R. STAFFORD, of Counsel.

## THE TURF.

TROTTING IN THE ROAD .- Saturday, Aug. \$, 1857-

day, Aug. 8, 1857.—Match \$200; mile heats to wagons. 

Match \$400: mile heats, to road wagons. 

W. Whelan, ch a. Morgan Rattler (in harness). Rec'd forfeit. H. Woodraff, ch. G. Nimrod (to wagon). Paid forfeit.

THE MONTH OF JULY.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS At Fort Hamilton, N. Y., for the Month of July

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The weather yesterday, was intensely sultry until near sunset, when a slight breeze sprang up which brought most welcome relief to the sweltering city.

AMUSEMENTS .- Niblo's Garden -To-night Signor na Rolla appears in a new ballet composed for her by Paul Brillant, entitled "Selina, or The Isle of Nymphs." Madame Marzetti, Lina Windel and the full ballet cor-pany will also assist in its representa-tion. This is the last week of the excellent comedy company who have been performing here. To-night they play "Perfection," and "The Two Gregories."

Wallack's Theater .- The excellent comedy of "The 'Wonderful Woman" has been acted a number of imes the past week, under another name. It was successful in showing off the fine acting of Messra. John Wood and A. H. Davenport, in spite of the delinquency of the "Hortense" of the piece, whose imperfection in the text seriously marred the last scene, on every occasion of its representation.

Mr. Wood, as the Cobbler, is exceedingly funny and

was well laughed at, as he deserved to be.

Mr. Davenpert, who played the Marquis, made decided sensation. A more correct and gentlemaaly piece of acting has not been seen on the boards of even Wallack's Theater for many a day. It will be a gratification to the patrons of this house, to learn that this gentleman has been engaged as a leading member of the company for the next regular season. He announces a henefit for Wednesday night. This evening, a burlesque founded on Byron's

"Corsair" is to be produced for the first time here, with Mr. and Mrs. Wood in the principal parts. Burton's Theater .- Miss Maggie Mitchell will ap

pear to night as Narramattab, in a dramatization of Cooper's Indian story, "The Wept of Wish-ton-wish," and also in a farce. Miss Mitchell seems to have found many friends, and her engagement is suc-Laura Keene's Theater -The March children an-

pear this evening in "The Naiad Queen," one of those pieces which they perform, to our taste, much better than actors of more years can possibly do.

Academy of Music. - The Promenade Concerts which, under the management of Mesers. Stuart and Bourcicault, have been eminently successful, are to be continued. An entire change of programme is an conneed.

American Museum .- Professor Wyman appears thi week in his entertainments of Magic and Legerdemain. Something new and startling is in prepara

ANOTHER QUIET SUNDAY .- The reports yesterday from the various Wards in the city show the great advantage of having the sale of intoxicating liquous prohibited. The cases of drankenness were exceedingly few. Up to 10 o'clock no armet of any kind

CRICKET-UNITED STATES VS. CANADA.-The nual contest between the United States and Canad Elevens, will commence at Toronto, Canada

names of the players:
[UNITED STATES ELEVEN.
Barlow, Bury,
Comery, Crossley,
Higham, Lang,
Marsh, Senior,
Sharpe,
Bilby,
S. Wright.

THE FLORENCE ASSOCIATION .- A company of gentlemen, bearing the above name in honor of Mr. Flor-ence, the comedian, departed on Saturday for a visit to Roston, Nahant, Cape Cod, &c. The President of the Association is Mr. Cyrus E. Morse, of Harper's

all wear a silver badge, on which is inscribed their motto, "Dum vivimus vivamus." They will be the guests of a similar club in Boston. GITY MORTALITY.-The City Inspector reports 551 deaths during the past week—an increase of 20, as sompared with the mortality of the week previous. The increase is mainly due to the prevalence of choices infantum—no less than 115 deaths having occurred from that disease alone. The following table exhibits the

afammation of the lungs, 8; scarlet fever, 20; marasmus (infantile), 46; dropsy in the head, 19; measles, 4; smallpox, 4; croup, 7; cholera infantum, 115. There were also 5 deaths of bronchitis. 2 of cholera morbus, 27 of diarrhea, 14 of dysentery, 16 of inflammation of the bowels, 7 of congestion of the brain, 4 of congestion of the lungs, 9 of teething, 2 delirium tremere, 1 of sunstroke, 8 premature births, 22 stillbers, and 17 deaths from violent causes, including 7 drowned.

Of the whole number, 388 were under 10 years of age. The following is a classification of the diseases and the number of deaths in each class of disease during the past week: Bones, joints, &c., 3; brain and nerves. 80; generative organs, 5; heart and bloodvessels, 8; lungs, throat, &c., 84; old age, 2; skin, &c., and eruptive fevers, 32; stillborn and premature births, 30; stomach, bowels, and other digestive organs, 260; uncertain seat and general fevers, 34; anknown, 1; urinary organs, 3-total, 551.

The number of deaths, compared with the corresponding week, in 1855 and 1856, was as follows:

States, 64 of Ireland, 19 of Germany, and the balance of various foreign countries.

THE TOURNAMENT.—As yet, no companies have reported themselves to the Chief Engineer as desirous of participating in the Grand State Trial of Engines at Elmira, N. Y., on the 31st inst., with the single exception of Engine Company No. 51.

PRIZE-FIGHT IN LOWE'S WOODS-DESCENT UPON THE ROWDIES BY THE POLICE-ARREST OF NINE-TEEN PARTICIPANTS-ONE OF THE OLD POLICE IN Limbo.—About 11 o'clock Saturday night, Sergeant Coulter, Acting Inspector of the Twenty-second Ward Police, received notice that a prize-fight was to come off in the uppet parr of the city about daylight—the party giving the information being unable to state any particulars or the locality of the anticipated brutal exhibition.

In order to prevent the consummation of the die graceful affair, Sergeant Coulter sent his reserve force out for the purpose of watching the movements of the parties. He also sent for recaforcements from the Nineteenth and Twentieth Precincts, and held the men in readiness to make a descent upon the rowdless at a moment's warning. About 2 o'clock yesterday morning some of the reserve, who were watching slorg the Bloomingdale Road, conveyed word to the Station House that large numbers of persons were making their way to Lowe's Woods, a small patch of wood on the Eleventh avenue near Sixty-fifth street, Several of the inen were again sent out to reconno and ordered to join with the crowd and watch their movements. A few minutes before 3 o'clock the couts returned with information that the pugillets and their friends were on the ground, and that the ring was being built.

Sergeant Coulter at this time collected his force and at their head quietly marched toward the spot, arrivence of the police became known. A charge was now made upon the ruffianly assemblage, which numbered between five and six hundred, the police moving on in steady and unbroken column, and behaving nobly throughout the action. The greater part of the crowd was soon routed, but a large number turned and com-n enced an attack upon the police. Among the fore-most of these was Daniel Fallon, a policeman of the Twentieth Ward under the regime of Mayor Wood. Fallon seemed to be the ringleader of the resistants, and cried out to his friends to come and "kill the d-d Black Republican s- of b-."

After a bard fight of nearly half an hour's duration

the police gained the field, and succeeded in capturing nineteen of the party, whom they conveyed to the Station-House and consigned to cells.

The following are the names of the prisoners, with

their nativity and profession:

Annual Control of the	- Control of the Cont	
Name.	Nativity.	Profession.
Patrick Murray	Irish	Profession.
Joseph Cobarn	Irish	Мазоп.
Hugh Riley	Irish	Stone-cutter.
James O'Neil		
Joan Martin		
Daniel Failon		
Daniel Keensn		
Patrick Curen		
Peter Quigley	United States	Teamster.
William Carroll	United States	Mat-maker.
Michael Harrington	a. Irieh	Hair Magufa torer.
John Teegeb	United States	Teamster.
John Campingham	Irish	Skinner.
Patrick Device	Irish	Bar tender.
Peter King	Irish	Magn.
Patrick Whalen		
James Riley		
John Keyser		
John Keyser	United States	Dutabar.
Martin Quinlan		Butter Ale the Ore
The parties al	ove named wer	e detained in the Sta-

tion-House until about 9 o'clock in the morning, when they were marched to the Jefferson Market Police Court, in custody of Officers Parlin, Dank, Bermholly, Van Wart, Green, Delahunt, Miller, Jowett, Barker, Hyatt, Palmer, Brady, Lawrence, Files, Johnson, Philips and Cothrel. The following affidavit was made against ex-Police-

SECOND DISTRICT POLICE COURT-JEFFERSON MAR-

SECOND DISTRICT POLICE COURT—JEFFERSON MAK
KET.

State of New-York, City and County of New York, m.:
Lewis Bermholly, of the Twenty-second Ward Police, being
duly award access and says—That on the 9th day of August,
185', at the City of New York, in the County of New York, he
amested Dariel Fallon (now here) in Lowe's Woods, and that
he was brawling, quarreling, fighting, using profane, indecent,
abusive and threatening language, tending to a breach of the
peace, in violation of good order and public deceancy, and sidung and assisting in a prize fight, and inciting others to riot and
resisting the officers in quelling the disturbance, and interfaring
with seponent in the discharge of his duty, the said Fallow
having a clob in his hand.

Ewils BERMHOLLY.

Sworn to before me, this 9th day of August, 187.

W. S. DAVISON, Police Justice.

Fallon was admitted to ball in the sum of \$1,000.

ex Captain Joyce, of the Twentieth Ward Police, becoming his surety.

Peter King was admitted to bail in the sum of \$500,

James Rooney, of Fifty-second street and Tenth ave-Martin Quinlan was also balled by Jeremiah O'Coner, of Forty-second street and Tenth avenue.

John Garigan, of No. 75 West Thirteenth street, became surety for William Carroll.

James Keenan, of No. 304 West Thirty-eighth

street, became surety for Dan. Keenan. Joseph Keenan, of No. 294 Seventh avenue, became urety for Jos. O'Neil, and Hugh Murray, of Fortythird street and Eleventh avenue, became surety for

Hugh Riley.

Jeln Martin, Pat. Devine, Pat. Whalen and James